

FAST FACTS

Annexation to an Existing Community College District in Texas

Annexation of an area (generally, an independent school district, county, joint ISDs, or joint counties) to an existing community college district can provide the following to the residents of the annexed portion of the district:

- Opportunity to vote and assume the tax levy of the existing community college district;
- Opportunity to support its own candidate to seek election to the locally elected board;
- Annexed portion becomes a part of the community college district;
- Students of the annexed area are eligible for all services;
- Students of the annexed area are eligible to pay in-district tuition.

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Formation of a Branch Campus of an Existing Community College District in Texas

A branch campus of an existing community college district can provide the following to the citizens served by the branch campus:

- Citizens of the area are not subject to the tax levy of the district, but may be elect to levy a Branch Campus Maintenance Tax not to exceed five cents per \$100 assessed valuation
- Citizens have no board representation;
- Citizens of the area pay in-district tuition, unless a branch campus maintenance tax has not been levied;
- Limited educational and support services are extended to a facility apart from the main campus;
- Potential for a higher or lower tax levy than that paid by taxpayers in the district itself

NOTE: The tax levy for a branch campus operation as mandated by law cannot exceed five cents per \$100 assessed valuation. It may be less than a district tax levy if conditions don't demand the need for that kind of support. On the other hand, there may be conditions that may require a heavier tax levy, not to exceed the five cent maximum.

FAST FACTS

Creation of a Public Community College District in Texas

A local, citizen-elected board of a community college district can provide the following to the residents of the district (ISD, city, county, multi-ISD, or multi-county jurisdiction with at least **\$2.5 billion taxable property valuation** and at least **15,000 scholastics in K-12**):

- Appropriate and accessible location to a local college;
- Locally-controlled costs of higher education (i.e., tax levy, tuition, fees, etc.);
- Locally-controlled governance of the college;
- Responsive programs and services to citizen taxpayers and business and industry;
- Quality control of college services because the board sets the policy for hiring qualified administrators and teaching faculty;
- Guaranteed college for citizen taxpayers' children for an indefinite future through open door admissions and selective placement;
- Provision for a cost sharing partnership between the citizen taxpayers and the State of Texas. (i.e., The State of Texas pays approximately 40-45 percent of instructional costs);
- Provision for a "people's college" where two years of college or workforce education essential for employment in the current job market is guaranteed to ensure a quality of life for its citizen taxpayers and continuing education directed at community needs is available indefinitely;
- Provision for a modest-cost, high quality community college education for its citizen taxpayers (e.g. A hypothetical college district with a tax base of \$10 billion assessed valuation and a tax levy of \$.10 on a Texas home assessed at \$100,000 would cost the average taxpayer less than \$10 per month to guarantee access to two years of college, retraining and workforce education.);
- Availability of an economical and academically accessible college to citizen taxpayers